NUMB. 1637

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17. 1740.

Nº. 1635.

AS it ſometimes happens that Tigers forget their Fierceneſs, and Vipers are harmleſs; ſo now and then Liars ſpeak Truth, and the moſt malicious will do People Juſtice. But whenever this happens, it is, in a manner, miraculous, or, at the leaſt, portentous: We are ſo amaz'd that we ſeldom admire theſe Inſtances, and the Truth rarely atones for the Aſtoniſhment. Thus it ſtood with me when I read the *Champion* of laſt Thurſday, and found myſelf allowed for once (I wonder it was not attended with a Clauſe to prevent its becoming a Precedent) Common Senſe, and a Capacity of reading *Engliſh*. I took it for granted, that this Favour preceded an ill Turn; ſo it proved: For not contented with writing himſelf the groſſeſt Libels in the groſſeſt Language, he is modeſtly inclined to pervert a harmleſs miſcellaneous Paper of mine, into an Objective; and that too againſt the Perſon he does me the Honour to call my Patron. What an odd Creature is this? He ſpits Poiſon himſelf naturally, and not ſatisfied with that, he ſwallows down other Folks Words, in order to belch them up again infected with the Fumes of his corrupted Stomach. Surely! Surely! this ſmells leſs of the *Hercules* than of the *Hydra!*

The Eſſays publiſh'd in this Paper from time to time on Moral Subjects, have given ſo general a Satisfaction (as I could prove if it was neceſſary, and by a Multitude of Letters that I have received from unknown Hands and different Places) that the *Champion* does not think fit to call them Nonſenſe; and therefore this Method of ſetting them, if it was poſſible, in a worſe Light. All his Readers muſt of neceſſity perceive, that this is unfair Treatment, and every one unworthy a Writer who profeſſes himſelf to write occaſionally only on Politicks. By this Method the Town will be deprived of all Relaxation from Party Debates (which I am ſure they very much want) and be tired down to a dull and tedious Repetition of ſtale Jeſts, or bubbled with new-invented Calumnies. Let any reaſonable and truly honeſt Man judge, what Advantage will accrue from this Conduct to the Publick; and yet for the Publick we pretend to write, and not for Private Purpoſes. What I took cannot be ſuppoſed (even by this Inſincere Writer) conducive to any other End than the Cauſe of inſtructive Improvements: But what End, or rather what good End, this new Mode of perverting Words is to ſerve, lies upon him to ſhew.

I muſt however obſerve, that this malicious Gentleman is not the Inventor of this Art of miſrepreſenting. The *Spectator* tells us a Story, which proves it to be long ago in uſe. He tells us, I ſay, that there was an ill-contrived, malicious Fellow in a *Country Town*, who took a *Whole Duty of Man*, and wrote Paſſages againſt ſeveral Paſſages therein, the Names of ſeveral of the Inhabitants, as he was wickedly inclined to repreſent as guilty of, or addicted to, ſuch and ſuch Vices. By this Mode of interpreting you may make any Paper ſpeak any Sentiments, and a *Controverſial Piece* in *Divinity* may be converted into an *Argument* againſt the *Conſtitution*. Yet theſe are the Men who are full of wire-drawing Conſtructions, Innuendoes, and Inſinuations. You ſee plainly they ſpeak from the Fullneſs of their own Hearts: They have ſuch bleſſed Talents for Forgery and Plotting, that they cannot help exerciſing them, even in the ſmalleſt Matters. No doubt they would be honeſter in greater Concerns; but, in Truth, it is ill truſting. A Man who could diſtort a *Moral Eſſay* to make Court to a Party, would not refuſe to do a worſe Thing for a *Perſon* on whom he was *Dependent*.

Another Remark muſt naturally occur to the ſagacious Reader, and it is this; That in this Manner of writing our Author ſhews the *True Spirit* of his *Party*, which only does in his own *Sphere* what they all do in theirs. First, He is pleaſed to ſubſtitute a Correſpondent inſtead of himſelf, ſo do they. You can never find the Author of one of their Stories, they come all from honeſt, honourable People; but theſe People have *no Names*. Next, He ſeizes a few innocent, inſignificant *Paragraphs*, and with the Help of his *Printer*, or his *Journeyman*, converts them into *Perſonal Reflections*. Juſt as they who by Direction of the *Party* attend the *Senate-Houſe*, turn the moſt well-meaning Speeches into ſtupid *Declamations* againſt *Liberty*. Laſtly, He does all this merely to injure another Perſon, by endeavouring to fix on him a *Charge* which himſelf knows to be *falſe* and *groundleſs*: A *Preciſe Copy* of this of the *Behaviour* of the *Faction*. They gravely relate, and ſolemnly affirm, what they know to be mere *Inventions*; and provided a Story be but well contrived, and full of malicious Spirit, they never fail to *vouch* it, tho' they are ſure its Credit will not outlaſt a *Fortnight*. For, ſay they, who knows what a *Fortnight*'s Popular *Madneſs* may produce? And ſo ſays their worthy Scribe Capt. *Vinegar!*

One may reaſonably hope that this Sort of Conduct will open the Eyes of all his Readers (if indeed there be any of them ſtill ſhut) and make them fully underſtand what Sort of a Man they have to deal with. He lays hold of a Paper, which every body who reads altogether muſt acknowledge to be a connected Diſcourſe againſt a Vice which is become but too common; and this Paper he wreſts into a Libel, againſt the Perſon he ſtiles at other Times the Author's Patron. This is modeſt, decent, conſiſtent with the Laws of Writing, and the Conſcience of a Patriot. Thoſe who read and conſider this, will truſt the Author again; they will rely upon his Word, take Quotations on his Credit, and, in ſhort, ſacrifice their own Senſes to Capt. *Vinegar*'s Prejudices. No doubt they will, or elſe——What?——They will be no fit Readers for the *Champion*, they muſt even content themſelves with *Gazetteers*. It is here lies the great Strength of the Party. They will accuſe the moſt innocent Perſon to ſerve a Turn; nor can you write on the moſt inoffenſive Subject, but they can furniſh out a Glaſs full of the Gall of Bitterneſs and the native Sourneſs of the Faction. But the Town will not be always Dupes.

But while I am talking at this rate, I really talk to the Publick, that is, to ſuch as peruſe the Publick Papers with a Spirit of Freedom and Impartiality. I defend my Cauſe in the beſt Way I can, but I leave it to theſe my Judges, how far they will credit him or me. But for the Writers in the Service of the Oppoſition, they generally make themſelves Parties and Judges too. They are not contented with appealing to the Publick in the ſame Breath they report a Deciſion, which with great Modeſty they call the Deciſion of the Publick; juſt as *Clench* of *Barnet* was in himſelf a Concert, he firſt halloo'd his Hounds, and then he bark'd for them. To ſay the truth, all Parties have been but too ready at this Sport, tho' moſt of them have obſerv'd more Decency than this new Faction, which without more ado appointed the *Craftſman*, *Common Senſe*, and this ſame *Champion*, to keep the Publick in Leading-ſtrings. Small Hopes there would be indeed, if the Accounts theſe Authors give us of the Publick might be relied on. They, forſooth, write for the Publick and to the Publick, they ſignify their own Thoughts to the Publick, and they echo the Publick's Thoughts to itſelf. Deſperate Fellows theſe, and worthy Publick Notice! to which I leave them.

Some of Capt. *Hercules*'s Company may poſſibly take up the Cudgels in defence of this new Strain of Writeing, and ſay 'tis Irony; and that all Political Authors have us'd it without Ceremony, from *Demoſthenes* down to *Daniel Deſoe*. But when this comes to be look'd into, 'twill be found no Excuſe at all. The Paper revers'd by the *Champion* or his *Correſpondent* is a Moral, not a Political Paper, and was written to ſerve Mankind, not to blacken, or to praiſe any Man, or any Set of Men. Such a Paper ought to have been let alone, at leaſt in this Way; for if it has Faults in other reſpects, they ought to have been pointed out and repeated. No Author is infallible, and of all Men living I never pretended to it; I am conſcious of great Defects, and am always ſorry to ſee my Eſſays fall ſhort of my occaſional Meditations in my own Mind. But what I write is fairly and freely my Sentiments, I lay them before the World, in order to do good, and propagate that uſeful Kind of Knowledge, the Knowledge of ourſelves. Do I deſerve Cenſure or Ill-uſage for this? Do I merit the opprobrious Names in the *Craftſman* for theſe Attempts? If I do, 'tis a Sign we want Amendment, and I'll go on.

If I eſcape (as who knows but I may?) the Followers of the *Champion*, I am notwithſtanding afraid of the Cenſures of my own Friends. Why ſhould you, may ſome of them ſay, take ſo much Pains about ſo ſmall a Matter? No body could avoid ſeeing the Injuſtice that was done you. Did ever any Man expreſs a Doubt as to your Papers being well meant? But ſtill, Truth is worth defending, and if a Man is in the right, he ought to ſhew it. A Perſon is not worthy of the Publick Favour, who is not jealous of it; and as there is not a Line in the Eſſay on Influence that had a private Meaning, or was intended to expreſs any thing but the Folly of that odious Vice, which, by the way, is epidemick amongſt the Patriots, I could not betray my own Character ſo far as not to venture into the Liſts in its Defence. I am not to be frighted by theſe Bear garden Combatants from eſpouſing the Cauſe of Virtue and the Publick. I value not their Force, nor am I very apprehenſive of their Fraud, and therefore ſhall never decline trying the Strength of the former, or omit detecting the latter. All I deſire is a clear Stage and no Favour.

To conclude, I muſt intreat the Publick to aſſert its Juriſdiction againſt theſe arrogant, ſelf-conceited, and over-bearing Writers; otherwiſe, in the midſt of ſo many Diſputes, they will not meet with much Truth. If, as theſe Authors give out, their Writeings are generally read with Applauſe, why have they daily Recourſe to thoſe Arts which are ſcarce excuſable where Writings do not tell at all? If it be, as they would have us believe, to no purpoſe to write againſt them, what need of ſo many Shifts to be rid of theſe Writers? or, Why dare they not give theſe Writers fair Play, but as in the preſent Caſe, pretend that moral Papers have conceal'd and evil Meanings, and that Political Papers have no Meaning at all. Is this Argument, is this Reaſoning, is this Conviction? Or is it not plainly the Spite of a Party, who will allow neither Wiſdom, Honour, Courage, Learning, or Common Senſe to any but themſelves; and who, by dint of Clamour and Noiſe, would impoſe theſe their high Pretenſions on the People, from whom they pretend to receive Laws, and whoſe Servants they would all be thought, tho' each wears a *diſtinct* Livery.

R. FREEMAN.

Yeſterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Liege, Sept. 17. *N. S.*

AS ſoon as the Prince our Biſhop had receiv'd Advice that ſome Pruſſian Forces were on the March towards our Territories, he ſent Expreſſes to Vienna and Paris, in order to inform the Emperor and the King of France of it. Thoſe Troops having paſs'd the Maeſe at Keſſel with a Train of Artillery, enter'd and took poſſeſſion of Maſeyk on the 14th, which is a Town belonging to this Biſhoprick, and there they live at Diſcretion. We ſee here the following Letter, which was written to the Biſhop on the 4th Inſtant by the King of Pruſſia.

COUSIN,

'Knowing all the Infringements you have made of 'my indiſputable Rights to my Free Barony of Herſtal, and in what Manner the ſeditious Inhabitants 'have been for ſeveral Years ſupported in their deteſtable Diſobedience to me, I have order'd Rambonnet my Privy Counſellor to repair to you, to demand 'of you in my Name a ſincere and categorical Explanation within two Days, whether you are ſtill 'reſolv'd to perſiſt in your pretended Sovereignty over 'Herſtal, and to protect the Mutineus in their abominable Irregularity and Diſobedience? In caſe that 'you deny or delay the Anſwer which I have to 'much Reaſon and Juſtice to demand, you will be 'alone reſponſible to the whole World for the Conſequences with which your Refuſal will be infallibly 'attended. I am however, with very great Eſteem,

COUSIN,

Your moſt humble
and affectionate Couſin,
FREDERIC.

Vienna, Sept 10. N. S. Notwithſtanding that a Reduction of the Imperial Forces has been much talk'd of for ſeveral Days, purſuant to a Plan which has been ſhewn to the Emperor, we hear that his Imperial Majeſty is not yet come to a final Reſolution upon it; and 'tis generally believ'd there will be no Reduction at all till 'tis ſeen what Turn the general Affairs of Europe will take.

Stockholm, Sept. 7. N. S. There's a might Stir here, and great Cabalting about the Calling of the next General Dyet. There are several Parties already form'd upon this Occasion, but the two chief are, 1. That which is convinc'd of the Necessity of being in a strict Alliance with France; and 2 That which is for renewing the Treaties with Russia. The 35000 Men that are in Finland are to stay there till the Dyet breaks up. 'Tis still reported, that the Succession of the Crown will be one of the Articles that is then to be consider'd, in which Case there will be a Division of Sentiments in favour of Prince Fredetic of Hesse Cassel and the Duke of Holstein Gottorp, who are like to be both powerfully supported.

Cadiz, Aug. 26. N. S. One would think it extraordinary, that at a time when the Spanish Coast was threaten'd with a Visit from the English Fleet, the King's Navy should quit it and leave it expos'd; but this is purely owing to the general Opinion that Spain would not stand in absolute Need of its Fleet in case the English should attempt a Descent. And indeed there is no Place upon the Side of the Ocean but what is in a good State of Defence, St. Sebastian, St. Andero, Corunna and Ferrol being very well garrison'd, as are also the neighbouring Forts and Posts; so that there's no Fear of a Descent that Way; besides that such a Descent would be of no manner of Benefit to the English, who, 'tis imagin'd here, had a Design to come and burn the Ferrol Squadron, because of the late Discovery of a certain Correspondence. The Court therefore, having an Opportunity to employ this Squadron to better Advantage elsewhere, has not scrupled to send it away; and as to our Harbour, 'tis in no Apprehension of what an Enemy can do to it. All our Merchants are overjoy'd at the News from Court, that the French Squadrons from Brest and Toulon are to sail in Conjunction to the West Indies.

Petersbourg, Aug. 19 O. S. Yesterday being the Anniversary of the Battle of Choczim, Field Marshal Munich had the Honour to present to the Czarina a Standard, four Horse-Tails, and several Pair of Colours, which he took from the Turks last Year; which her Majesty receiv'd very graciously. The Persian Ambassador (who some Time since took his Audiences of Leave, but is still here) has received a Courier, with the News that his Master had lately made the Conquest of a Country of some Indian Prince, where he had possessed himself of a very great Treasure; that however he had restor'd the Country to the conquer'd Prince, to whose eldest Daughter he proposed to marry his own Son, and had given him the Title of Seach Thamas.

Leghorn, Sept. 2. This Day came to an Anchor in this Port his Britannick Majesty's Ship the Garland, Capt Watson Commander, in 19 Days from Port Mahon, with three Merchant ships from England under her Convoy. They stopp'd at Genoa, but did not compleat there the 10 Days Quarantain enjoined by the Magistrates of Health, in Imitation of what is practised at Marseilles: And, not having touch'd at any suspected Place, they expect also some Relaxation of the Time for Quarantain prescribed at this Port.

Hanover, Sept. 20. N. S. His Majesty having had some slight Fits of an Ague, began to take the Bark on the 17th Instant, and the next Day missed the Fit; and is now, God be thanked, in perfect Health.

HOME PORTS

Deal, Sept. 15. Wind S. W. In the Downs his Majesty's Ship Roebuck: the Lisbon Galley, Blackerby, for Lisbon; the William and Mary, Sutherland, for South Carolina; the John and Mary, Swart, for Leghorn; the Charlestown, Winter, for Topsham; the Charming Sally, Watson, for Havre, and the Theophilus, Goddard, for Venice.

Gravesend, Sept. 15. Pass'd by the Whales Finn, Allen, from New England; the Swallow, Fortune, from Norway; and the Joseph and Ann, Brice, from Calais.

Arrived,

At Carolina, the Betty, Ragles, of and from London.

LONDON.

Letters of the 7th from Francfort say the Prince and Princess of Orange set out the Day before from Dillenbourg to pass some time at Oranjenstein, and then to proceed to Holland.

Three of the Dutch East India Company's Ships are arriv'd in the Texel which sail'd the 3d of May from Batavia, and others are expected home every day.

The Treaty of Commerce that was on foot betwixt Venice and the Court of Spain is not concluded.

'Tis certain that the Elector of Mentz and Prince William of Hesse Cassel have agreed to refer their Difference to the Arbitration of his British Majesty.

On Monday Night last the Lady of Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart. Knight of the Shire for the County of Bedford, Sister to the Earl of Halifax, was safely deliver'd of a Son, at his House in St. James's-street.

When his Royal Highness the Duke left the Boyne, he was pleased to make a Present of 100 Guineas to Sir John Norris's Servants

As also 20 Guineas to the Barge's Crew.

On Saturday last died at Clieveden-house Mr. Shooman, Head Game-keeper to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

And we hear that his Royal Highness, out of his great Goodness and Generosity, has settled a Pension of 20 l. per Annum on his Widow and Child during Life.

To-morrow the Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster will meet at Westminster Hall, pursuant to their last Adjournment.

Yesterday about Two o'Clock Admiral Balchen arrived here from Portsmouth, and afterwards waited on the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, he being ordered to sail with the Yachts for Holland, to bring over his Majesty, in the Room of Sir Charles Wager.

And this Day the Clerks of the Board of Green-Cloth, several of his Majesty's Cooks, and divers other Officers, are order'd to embark on Board the said Yachts.

Yesterday Morning one of his Majesty's Messengers was dispatch'd from the Duke of Newcastle's Office at Whitehall, with an Express to the Earl of Waldegrave.

Yesterday in the Evening the Right Hon. the Lord Delawar, and several other Persons of Distinction, embark'd on Board his Majesty's Yachts at Greenwich, in order to proceed to Holland, there to wait his Majesty's Arrival from Hanover, on his Return to England.

Last Monday Evening Mr. Bell, a Maltster, going from Paddington to Kilburn-Green, was attack'd by two Foot-pads, who knock'd him off his Horse, and robb'd him of upwards of 30 l. in Money, and his Horse.

Yesterday came Advice of the safe Arrival of the following Ships from the East Indies, under Convoy of the Rochester and Chester Men of War, who arriv'd at St. Helena on the 24th of June, and came thence with them on the 10th of July, viz. the Marlborough, Hunt; the Britannia, Somner; the Defence, Coates; the Duke of Lorain, Crompton; the Harrington, Jenkins; the Walpole, Bodham; the Houghton, Worth; the Augusta, Townsend; the Richmond, Weston; the Grantham, Hale; the Lynn, Gilbert; and the Shaftsbury, Bockey. These Ships are reckon'd worth near Four Millions Sterling.

BANKRUPTS.

Benjamin Bailey, of London, Victner.

Henry de la Riviere, of Berkeley-row near Grosvenor's-square in the County of Middlesex, Warehouseman, Taylor and Chapman.

John Strudwick, late of the City of Chichester in the County of Sussex, Maltster.

William Watson, of the City of Durham, Mercer and Chapman.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	06 49	07 19

Bank Stock 140 to 1-half. India 154 1-half to 155 South Sea 97. Old Annuity 110. New ditto 108. Three per Cent. 99 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-4th. Five per Cent. ditto 91. Royal Assurance 92 3-4ths. London Assurance 11 1-half. African 10. India Bonds 3 l. 17 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 61. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 6 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 103 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 96. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 6 d.

This Day is published,

PROCEEDINGS at the SESSIONS of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, for the City of London and County of Middlesex, before the Right Hon. Sir *John Salter*, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice *Willes*, &c. on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th instant.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-row.

This Day is published,

The SECOND EDITION.

By the Author of Revelation Examined with Candour

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the Life and Reign of DAVID King of ISRAEL, Interspersed with Various Conjectures, Digressions, and Inquisitions. In which (among other Things) Mr. Bayle's Criticisms upon the Conduct and Character of that Prince are fully considered.

And he shall be like a Tree planted by the Rivers of Water, that bringeth forth his Fruit in his Season. His Leaf also shall not wither. PSALM I.

Printed for J. OSBORN, at the Golden Ball in Paternoster-row; and sold by him, and C. Rivington; S. Birt, and P. Knapton; T. Longman; W. Parker; S. Austen, Hitch; J. Wood and C. Woodward, in and near St. Paul's Church-yard; R. Hett and J. Davidson, in the Poultry; Hodges, on London-bridge; T. Woodward, in Fleet-street, and J. Leake, at Bath.

Where may be had, by the same Author,

REFLECTIONS upon POLYGAMY, and the Encouragement given to that Practice in the Scriptures of the Old Testament. The Second Edition, with a Preface; in which the whole Objection against the Work is obviated, and the Author's Reason in publishing it at this Time accounted for.

To Persons of either Sex Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* NERVOUS DECAYS.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISTEMPERS, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies ever been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers. This occasioned a Physician, who employ'd his Thoughts much in concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, *a Sovereign Elixir*, peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other Nervous Complaints now reigning, which after he had experienced on vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success, even so as infallibly to cure in the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good; so those labouring under these miserable Ailments may know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only, demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patient is found all Numbness, Deadness, and Shaking, or Relaxation of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more; and although these Diseases have been of many Years standing, whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard Drinking, or any other Cause; for it performs all that can be wish'd for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, excites Digestion, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, amends the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, and the Palsy and all Paralytick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

This sovereign and incomparable Elixir is prepared and sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Keys and Bible in Cornhill, near Stock's Market, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with printed Directions.

The Incomparable POWDER for Cleaning the TEETH,

Has withstood, by its most excellent and known Virtue, all Attempts of many repeated Counterfeits, some calling it by the Name of Powder, others under several other Names; therefore pray take Notice, that the only true Genuine and original Powder, is sold no where else, but as mentioned below: It is sent for in large Quantities from the Plantations beyond the Seas, where good Allowance is given, as is as effectual in the East and West Indies as in London.

IT has given surprizing Satisfaction to most of the Nobility and Gentry in England, for Years last past, that it hath been published, and vast Quantities of it still continue to be sold.

It is sold only at Mrs. King's Toyshop, the Blue Coat against the Cross-Keys Tavern in Cornhill, and at Mrs. Markham's Toy-shop, the Seven Stars under St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, and no where else in England at 1 s. each Box.

At once using it makes the Teeth as white as Ivory, tho' so black or yellow before, and effectually preserving them from rotting or decaying, continuing them sound to extream old Age. It wonderfully cures the Scurvy in the Gums, Scald Rheum or Defluction, kills the Worms at the Roots of the Teeth, and thereby hinders the Tooth-ach. It also fastens loose Teeth, being a neat cleanly Medicine, of a pleasant and grateful Scent, and in Virtue far exceeding any ever yet found out for those Purposes.

All the Nobility, Gentry, &c. who send to Mrs. Holt's for the Powder for Teeth, are desired to give strict Orders to mistake the Shop, (MARKHAM at length is written on the Seven Stars) because most of the Toymen in the Neighbourhood, seeing Multitudes go to her Shop for it, have set up Counterfeits and sell their Stuff in Imitation of the true and approved Powder, in Prejudice to the Publick, &c.

The LIP-SALVE,

Which is so much esteemed, and of so many Years long experience, and whose Virtues vastly exceed any of the Counterfeits, since its first Publication, is sold at the same Places at 1 s. each Box.

For in two or three Hours time it heals them, though rough or chopt; prevents the Skin from peeling, and makes them delicately soft and smooth, giving them a perfect beautiful Colour; the Fragrancy of its Odour renders the Breath fine and sweet, and it may be eaten for its Safety.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noster Row*.